

How to Size Your Leach Lines, Infiltrators, or Pits

Written Explanation

Find how much **Absorption Area (A)** is needed:

$$\begin{matrix} \text{A} & = & \text{Tank Size} & \times & \text{Design Rate} \\ \text{(square feet)} & & \text{(gallons)} & & \text{(square feet per 100 gallons)} \end{matrix}$$

For LEACH LINES, Total Trench Length = $A \div \text{trench credit}$

For INFILTRATORS, Total Trench Length = $(A \times 0.7) \div 3$

For SEEPAGE PITS, Total Pit Depth = $A \div \text{Pit diameter} \div 3.14$

Leach lines cannot exceed 100 feet in length. If the system needs more than 100 feet of trench, split the length as evenly as possible between 2 or more leach lines. For example, a system that needs 240 feet of trench should have 3 lines, each 80 feet long.

Trench credit is how much area per linear foot of leach line is 'credited' line
W x D :: credit

3 feet x 3 feet :: 7 ft² trench credit

3 feet x 2 feet :: 5 ft² trench credit

3 feet x 1 feet :: 3 ft² trench credit

Minimum separation between multiple leach lines

3 feet x 3 feet :: 8 feet

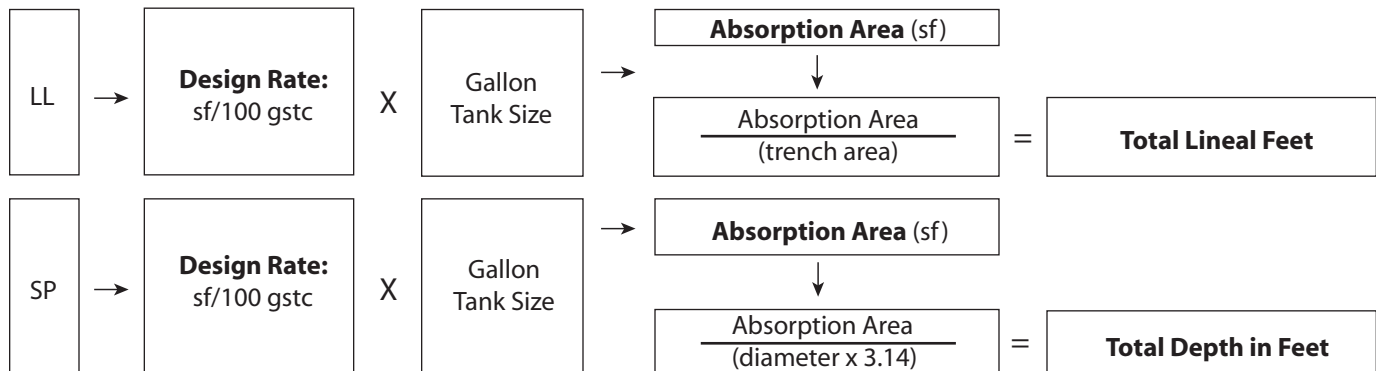
3 feet x 2 feet :: 6 feet

3 feet x 1 feet :: 4 feet

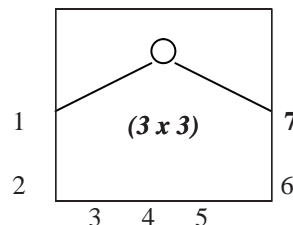
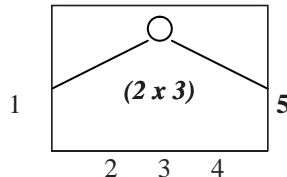
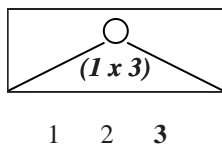
Seepage pits are typically no deeper than 30 feet due to construction complexities. If the system needs more than 30 feet of pit depth, split the depth as evenly as possible between 2 or more seepage pits. For example, a system that needs 75 feet of pits should have 3 pits, each 25 feet deep. The minimum separation between multiple seepage pits is 12 feet.

Visual Explanation

When calculating for Absorption Area and Total Feet using Design Rates:



* Note: For LL, San Bernardino County only considers a maximum 3 feet below the inlet.
 When calculating **usable area** of trench, the 1st foot below the inlet does not count.



Minimum Separation between each leach line edge-edge (depending on usable feet of trench) is:
 4 feet 6 feet 8 feet

